THE
CAROLINA
SOUTH
GAZETTE.
[VOL. XXXII.] [NUMB. 1627.]
From *Monday* OCTOBER 6, to *Monday* OCTOBER 13, 1766.

New Advertisements.

The Fire-Masters
GIVE NOTICE,

THAT in consequence of the great neglect of many of the inhabitants of *Charles-Town*, in providing buckets and ladders, keeping their chimneys swept clean, and of observing many other directions, required by the Laws now in force, wherein the safety and interest of the whole community are nearly concerned, they are determined to carry the said Laws strictly into execution; and, on *Monday* the *third* day of *November* next, will examine all the houses in *Charles Town*: And that none may plead ignorance, the following abstracts are now published for their information, which the Fire-Masters request all persons concerned strictly to observe.

GABRIEL MANIGAULT,
BENJAMIN SMITH,
THOMAS SMITH,
GEORGE SHED,
WILLIAM ANCRUM. } *Fire Masters.*

IT IS ENACTED, That every owner or tenant of every dwelling-house in *Charles-Town*, shall provide a leathern bucket of six quarts at least, for every fire-hearth in such dwelling house, one fourth part of the whole to be sent to the managers of the fire-engines; they are also to provide one ladder, of a convenient length for each dwelling house: Which buckets and ladders are to be always ready in case of fire, on pain of forfeiting the sum of *Ten Pounds*; also a penalty of *Thirty Shillings* for every bucket withheld, or refused in time of fire; and if any buckets shall be lost at such time, the Fire-Masters are to supply the owners with others in the room of them.

THE charge of providing buckets and ladders is to be borne and paid by the landlords and owners of houses; but as the said charges may be often paid by the tenant in possession, who is made liable in case of neglect, it is lawful for such tenant, to deduct so much out of his rent as shall be from time to time expended in providing buckets and ladders.

IT shall be lawful for the Fire-Masters to enter into the houses, out-houses, stables and yards, of every owner or tenant, to enquire if they are provided with buckets and ladders; and also to view, search and examine, if any quantity of hay, straw, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, oil, tallow, fuliginous or combustible matters are lodged in any place within the same, which may be in danger of taking fire; and if they find there is danger, it is lawful for them, after having admonished the owner of such house or house, to remove such combustible matter, (in case of refusing or neglecting to remove the same) at the charge of the owner. All persons who shall suffer their chimneys to take fire, and blaze out at the top, shall forfeit the sum of *Five Pounds*.

UPON any alarm in the night time, every inhabitant is to repair to the place where the fire is, with his arms, under the penalty of *Forty Shillings*, and shall lodge them in such places, near the fire, as shall be appointed by the Fire-Masters, and the commander of the watch is to order a party of the watch to guard the same. All goods and effects removed, are directed to be carried to the place where the arms are directed to be lodged and guarded. The constables are to appear with their staves, and assist in guarding the said goods and effects, 'till removed to some other place of safety, under the penalty of *Five Pounds*. Any person that embezzles any goods or effects, are to be pilloried, have their ears cut off, and to forfeit four times the value thereof.

THE Fire-Masters are impowered to command any person or persons whatsoever, to aid and assist in pulling down houses or buildings, for extinguishing of fires, to the utmost of their strength, power and ability; and in case of refusal, if a white person, he shall forfeit *Five Pounds*, and if a slave, he shall be publicly whipped. All persons who shall do or execute any thing in obedience to the Fire-Masters, are indemnified against all persons whatsoever.

REMARKABLE or considerable services, in preventing or extinguishing fires, are to be rewarded by the Fire-Masters; and in case any person shall be wounded, maimed, or disabled, in endeavouring to prevent or extinguish fire, a reasonable allowance, maintenance, or provision will be made for such persons.

THE masters or managers of the engines, may command any person or persons whosoever, that shall be nearest at hand, when any fire breaks out to aid and assist in conveying the engine to the place where the fire shall be. A white person refusing shall forfeit *Forty Shillings*, and a slave is to be publicly whipped. A reward of *Forty Shillings* to every white person, and *Twenty Shillings* to every slave, to be paid to those who carry the first engine to the place where the fire first breaks out.

The ST. CÆCILIA CONCERT,

WILL be open'd to the subscribers on *Tuesday* evening next, at 6 o'clock, at the house of Mr. ROBERT DILLON; before which time the subscribers are desired to send to the Treasurer for their *Tickets of Admittance*, who is impowered to receive the subscription money.

By order of the President,
ISAAC MOTTE, *Treasurer.*

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, to those whose INTEREST has been due for *Eighteen* months or upwards, upon their bonds in his hands, for monies belonging to the School Fund, that unless they pay it before the *first* day of *November* next, their bonds will be given to an attorney, to be put in suit without further direction.

JAMES HARRISON.

Goose-Creek, August 30th, 1766.

The TRIBUNE. *No.* XX.

MACHIAVEL's farther reference from chapter seventeen, is to the fifty fifth of his Political Discourses, of which the following is a part.

"Though we have elsewhere discoursed at large concerning what is to be hoped or feared from corrupted States, it may not appear altogether superfluous, however, to consider a resolution of the Roman Senate, upon a vow made by Camillus to dedicate a tenth part of the spoils taken from the Veientes to Apollo. But this booty having fallen in the hands of the commonalty, and there being no other way of getting an exact account of it, the Senate published an edict, requiring every one to bring a tenth part of his plunder to the public treasury. Now though this edict was soon after revoked, and another method found of shewing their gratitude to Apollo, without disgusting the people; yet it shews the confidence which the Senate had in their honour, and that they made no doubt of their punctually fulfilling the purport of the edict as they were commanded: And on the other hand, we see that the people did not take any indirect means to evade the force of it by delivering false accounts, but openly and honestly opposed it as an illegal exaction. This, and many other examples, which I have adduced before upon other occasions, may serve to demonstrate the probity and devotion of the people, and what confidence was reposed in them on that account. Indeed, no good at all is to be expected when these principles are not to be found, as we have sufficient experience at present in those states that are most corrupted; but above all in Italy, and even in France and Spain too, which are not without their share of corruption: And if there are not altogether so many disorders in the two last-mentioned, as daily happen in Italy, it is not so much owing to the virtue of the people, who are much degenerated, as to the form of their government, which being monarchical, keeps them united by the power of their Princes, and the vigour of their Laws, which are not yet totally corrupted. In Germany indeed there still remain strong traces of ancient goodness and virtue: to which it is owing that many Republic there retain their liberty, and keep up their laws and discipline in such force, that no enemy, either foreign or domestic, dares to attack them: And that this is really matter of fact, I shall prove from an example not altogether unlike that just now mentioned, relating to the Senate and people of Rome. When these Republics have occasion for money upon the public account, the councils or magistrates in whom the supreme authority is lodged, lay a tax of one, and sometimes perhaps of two *per cent.* according as the exigency requires, upon every man's property: After which, at the time and place appointed, the people having first taken an oath that they pay their respective proportions to the full of their property, throw their money into a chest provided for that purpose by the collectors of the taxes, who never count it, or require other proof or voucher, but their own consciences. From hence it appears, how much virtue and religion are left among this people: for we may be assured that every man pays his due; because, if they did not, the whole would not amount to the sum it used to do at the same rate: in which case, the fraud would have been long ago detected, and another method taken. And this degree of honour and integrity is so much the more to be admired, as it is now so rare, and, to speak truth, hardly any where else to be found; which I think, is chiefly owing to two causes. In the first place, they never have had much commerce with their neighbours, being seldom visited by them, and seldomer going abroad themselves; but living contented with the food and cloathing which are the products of their own country, and thereby preventing all opportunities of evil conversation that might corrupt their manners: by which means they have kept themselves untainted by the example of the French, the Spaniards and Italians, *three nations that are wicked enough to debauch the whole world.* In the next place, those common wealths that have kept themselves free and uncorrupt, will not suffer any of their subjects to live like gentlemen; on the contrary, they always maintain as much equality among them as they can: and in Germany they hold such persons in so great abhorrence, that if by chance, any of them fall under their lash, they certainly put them to death *as the authors of all corruption and disorder.* By *gentlemen*, I mean such as live in idleness and luxury on the incomes of their estates, without any profession or employment; *a sort of subjects that are very pernicious in every republic and province: though indeed, those are more so that are called* LORDS, and have castles, and jurisdiction, and vassals of their own. With these two sorts of men the kingdom of Naples, the territories of Rome, Romagna, and Lombardy abound: From whence it comes to pass, that there is no such thing as a free state in all those provinces, because the nobility are mortal enemies to that kind of government, and indeed to all civil liberty; and therefore to attempt the establishment of a free republic in such countries, would be a fruitless labour. But if any one had it in his power, to new-model the government of those countries, he must of necessity reduce them into monarchies; for where the whole mass is so corrupted, that laws are not a sufficient remedy, recourse must be had to forcible measures and regal authority, to controul the ambition and correct the licentiousness of the nobility, with a high hand and arbitrary power. The necessity of proceeding in this manner is obvious from the example of Tuscany, where three common wealths, as Florence, Siena and Lucca, have subsisted a long time, though the country is not a large one: And notwithstanding the rest of the cities of that province are dependent on them, yet, from their spirit and manner of government, it plainly appears, that they are in some manner free, and would be so entirely if they could: The reason of which is, *that there are but very few gentlemen there*; AND NO LORDS, with such a jurisdiction as I have before mentioned; but such a sort of party amongst the inhabitants, that an able man, who was well acquainted with the political government of the antient republics, might easily establish a free common wealth there: Yet so great has been their misfortune hitherto, that they never have had any person that either could, or knew how to go about so laudable an undertaking."

The remainder of this chapter I shall make the subject of my next paper; and shall now proceed to the making of some remarks on the part of it which I have quoted.

The instance Machiavel produces of the reliance made by the Roman Senate on the people, for paying into the public treasury a tenth part of their spoils, is designed for another proof of their integrity and virtue, and just fits the opinion already delivered, that corruptions and abuses do not in any state begin among the people, for they have every where been made bad by their superiors, and therefore the strong guard must be placed on the latter, for the preservation of liberty in any country whatever.

That Germany was not so soon corrupted as Italy, France and Spain we may readily acknowledge; but that in all the principalities of the Empire, they were either then or soon afterwards totally enslaved is beyond a doubt: And therefore the republics which he mentions, were undoubtedly the few free cities and towns, which are in some degree free yet, under the purchased protection, however, of Princes, and with much less public virtue in them than there was in the days of Machiavel. But wherever the spirit of freedom is strong, taxes are always few and upon actual property, as the most equitable and least expensive in collecting. The antient method in England of granting subsidies was much of the same nature, and such likewise is the manner of raising extraordinary taxes at this time in America, and also in most states where there is a strong spirit of liberty; for wherever there is a great variety of taxes, there becomes a legion of tax gatherers, who are as much the instruments of power to act against liberty as a mercenary army, and together, they are generally made the enslavers of a people, and then the supporters of tyranny: However, the republics of Germany have for a long time, had in themselves no power of defence; and therefore, the freedom which they do possess, is not owing to their own strength, but the policy of Princes, who will not suffer them to be added to the dominions of others, of whose power they are jealous.

That Italy and France are corrupt and wicked enough to debauch the whole world, must be allowed. But whatever Spain might be in Machiavel's time, she is not now otherwise corrupt and wicked than in her government, and the administration of her laws under the influence of government, in both of which indeed, there is extreme wickedness; but, perhaps, the people in general, are as well principled as any in Europe, and with a good government might easily be made far better, as they have little communication with the people of other countries.

But it should seem strange, that the principles and manners of British legislators, and others of the greatest fortunes and influence, should be suffered to be formed by the most slavish and profligate nations upon earth, as the French and Italians now are, for they are become greatly more so than they were at the time in which Machiavel lived.

What Machiavel says of idle people, or those who live upon their estates or fortunes, is undoubtedly true. They are of evil example, and the sources of all kinds of debauchery and corruption; and by their extravagancies on one hand, and their rapacity on the other, make all the necessaries of life so expensive, as to deprive the more useful people of the comforts of life. What a wrong scheme of policy has this kingdom therefore pursued, in the increasing this hurtful kind of people to so enormous a degree, by means of our national debt; which are at the same time, so destructive to our commerce, and so burthensome to the most valuable kinds of people, who are fleeced to wretchedness, in order to support an immense number of useless and pernicious people? And though we have not now Lords with tyrannical jurisdictions, like the petty Princes of Germany, Italy, and other countries, yet the great extension of the Peerage is a grievance in this kingdom, that menaces us with every kind of evil, and particularly with a speedy destruction of our liberties.

Where the mischievous people are in possession of all influence, I might say of power, and in a combination against the useful, to whom they are of evil example, and every other way injurious, policy may be said to be a dangerous bias. And when matters are gone so far, that neither precept or example are any longer regarded, it is no the suggestion of a gloomy mind to foretell, that a state must be verging apace upon ruin, having become too reprobate to admit of a hope of being ever reclaimed, but by remedies, as Machiavel observes, too violent and dangerous for human fortitude to hazard. This, however, is not yet become our condition: But, if efficacious remedies for prevention are not speedily applied; how soon it may be, I leave it to those who have studied History, and the works of Machiavel, Montesquieu, and other writers of that stamp, after serious consideration, deliberately to determine.

New Advertisements.

Imported, in the *Two-Friends*, Captain *Ball*, and to be sold in a new Brick Store, in *Bedon's Alley*.

A FEW pieces of well manufactured blue & white plains, at 10 *ſb.* per yard, Hunter's plains, from 15 *ſb* to 25 *ſb* per yard, and striped cottons, at 10 *ſb* and 12 *ſb* 6 *d* per yard; a neat assortment of good and durable 3 4th wide stuffs for Negroes gowns, at 8 *ſb* 9 *d* per yard; a very great variety of printed cottons and English chints, Irish linens, diapers, fine Irish osnabrugs, cutlery, checks and check handkerchers, men and womens cotton, thread and silk hose, chip hats and bonnets, and a quantity of bowls, with many other articles, all bought of the manufacturers with cash, and are to be sold on the most reasonable terms, by

JOHN DAVIES.

To be Lett.

TWO new BRICK TENEMENTS in Archdale-street, belonging to the *SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY*, very pleasantly situated, with ground sufficient for a good garden. For further particulars, apply to any of the subscribers.

DANIEL CANNON,
RICHARD MUNCRIEF,
WILLIAM GIBBES,
JOHN MCCALL,
WILLIAM ANCRUM.

THE Subscriber, informs the YOUNG LADIES and GENTLEMEN, of his returning from his COUNTRY SCHOOL to Charles Town:

WHERE he purposes opening his DANCING-SCHOOL during this season, at his Long-Room, on Monday the 13th inst. to be continued *three* days and nights in the week.—The public is ere now, convinced of his abilities in making *genteel dancers*, and with dispatch, which requires no further encomiums, from their humble servant.

ANDREW RUTLEDGE.

JOHN PAUL GRIMKE,

Hoping (since the repeal of the Stamp-Act) received by the Captains Strachan, Higgins, and Ball, from LONDON,

A very large and elegant Supply;

Has now on sale, at his old shop in *Broad-Street*,

A compleat an ASSORTMENT *of*

Sterling Plate & Jewellery,

As is to be met with in this province.

CONSISTING

OF all kinds of large and small, useful and ornamental gold and silver, and diamond and false stone work, of the newest fashions, and made by the best of hands in *London*.

Amongst the great variety, are the following articles, viz.

HANDSOME jewelled caps and combs
Flies, egrets & pompoons
Hair lockets
Stay buckles
Stay hooks
Pearl and garnet bunch necklaces & bead earrings
All sorts of smelling bottles
Beautiful bracelets

NEAT silver-mounted swords and scymiter hangers, in the newest taste, with belts
Best sort capt and jewelled plain and chased gold watches
Patent Calendar watch keys
Snuff boxes
Lancets in cases
A great assortment of Punchbeck, silver and stone shoe, knee and stock buckles
Feeding boats and pap-spoons
Childrens whistles
Surveyors cases of instruments

All sorts of stone hair pins
Finest pearl necklaces and earrings
Bosom hearts
Finger rings
Gold knob and joint gar wires
Necklace stretchers
Finest fashionable leather and paper mounted fans, &c.

Best German sword and cutteau blades, with spare scabbards
Best sort of silver watches, gold, silver and steel watch chains and trinkets
Gold and silver seals
Tweezer and tooth-pick cases,
Coral and anodyne necklaces
Sleeve and vest buttons set in gold and silver, of various prices
Lockets,
Morocco pocket-books, with useful instruments

SILVER handle knives and forks, in cases
Decanter stoppers
Sauce boats
Salt cellars with shovels and glasses
Turin ladles
Soup, table & tea-spoons, tongs and strainers
Silver dish-stands & wine cranes
Bread baskets
Wood and silver frame stands, with cruets & pepper castors
Candlesticks
Coffee & tea pots
Tea chests with silver canisters

Variety of milk pots
Sugar dishes
Waiters of all sizes
Tankards
Two handle caudle cups, with covers
Church plate
Silver handle scissars
Masons watch trinkets
Slop bowls
Punch strainers & ladles
Punch bowls
Pint and half pint mugs
Porringers
Scissars chains with hooks & pincushion rims
Badges for lodges.

With every other thing that is made and sold in the London retale shops.

All which being purchased with ready money, are sold cheaper, for cash at eight and an half for one, and nine for one payable in six months, than they can be imported singly by any person whatever.

ATKINS & WESTON,

Have just imported, in the Brislington, *from* BRISTOL:

A CHOICE parcel of white, blue and green NEGRO CLOTH, London and Bristol DUFFILS.—Also in the last ships from *London*, a parcel of silk gauzes, and silk gauze handkerchers of elegant figures and quality, thread gauze, white bordered handkerchers, ounce threads, mens and boys saddles of the best sort, osnabrugs, &c.—Which, with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other goods, they will sell at the most moderate prices, at their stores in *Charles-Town*, and at STONO.

N. B. A best London-made SCALE-BEAM to weigh 500 lb. with a quantity of iron 50 and 56 lb. weights; a large rum-butt, a quantity of iron shellers, and two small copper stills, to be sold cheap.

Extracts from Dr. SMOLLET's *Travels.*

An account of the GALLEYS, *and* GALLEY SLAVES *in* ITALY.

ON the left of the fort of Ville Franche, about half a league from Nice, is the Basin for the gallies, with a kind of dock, in which the gallies are built, and occasionally laid up to be refitted. This basin is formed by a pretty stone mole; and here the Sardinian Majesty's two gallies lie perfectly secure, moored with their sterns close to the jette. I went on board one of these vessels, and saw about two hundred miserable wretches chained to the banks, on which they sit and row, when the galley is at sea. This is a sight which a British subject, sensible of the blessings he enjoys, cannot behold without horror and compassion. Not but that, if we consider the nature of the case with coolness and deliberation, we must acknowledge the justice, and even sagacity, of employing, for the service of the public, those malefactors who have forfeited their title to the privilege of the community. Among the slaves at Ville Franche is a Piedmontese Count, condemned to the gallies for life, in consequence of having been convicted of forgery.

He is permitted to live on shore; and gets money by employing the other slaves to knit stockings for sale. He appears always in the Turkish habit, and is in a fair way of raising a better fortune than that which he hath forfeited. It is a great pity, however, and a manifest outrage against the law of nations, as well as of humanity, to mix with those banditti, the Moorish and Turkish prisoners who are taken in the prosecution of open war. It is certainly no just solution of this barbarous practice, that the Christian prisoners are treated as cruelly at Tunis and Algiers. It would be for the honour of Christiandom, to set an example of generosity to the Turks; and, if they would not follow it, to join their naval forces, and extirpate at once those nests of pirates, who have so long infested the Mediterranean. Certainly, nothing can be more shameful, than the treaties which France & the maritime powers have concluded with those barbarians. They supply them with artillery, arms, and ammunition, to disturb their neighbours. They even pay them a sort of tribute, under the denomination of presents; and often put up with insults tamely, for the sordid consideration of a little gain in the way of commerce. They know that Spain, Sardinia, and almost all the Catholic powers in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Levant, are at perpetual war with those Mahometans; that while Algiers, Tunis, and Salee, maintained armed cruisers at sea, those Christian powers will not run the risque of trading in their own bottoms, but rather employ as carriers the maritime nations, who are at peace with the infidels. It is for our share of this advantage, that we cultivate peace with the piratical states of Barbary, and meanly purchase passports of them, thus acknowledging them masters of the Mediterranean.

The Sardinian gallies are mounted each with five-and-twenty oars, and six guns, six pounders of a side, and a large piece of artillery a midships, pointing ahead, which (so far as I am able to judge) can never be used point black, without demolishing the head or prow of the galley. The accommodations on board for the officers is wretched. There is a poultry cabin in the poop for the commander; but all other officers lie below the slaves, in a dungeon, where they have neither light, air, nor any degree of quiet; half suffocated by the heat of the place; tormented by fleas, bugs, and lice; and disturbed by the incessant noise over head. The slaves lie upon the naked bank, without any other covering than a tilt. This, however, is no great hardship, in a climate where there is scarce any winter. They are fed with a very scanty allowance of bread, and about fourteen beans a day; and twice a week they have a little rice, or cheese; but most of them, while they are in harbour, knit stockings, or do some other kind of work, which enables them to make some addition to this wretched allowance. When they happen to be at sea in bad weather, their situation is truly deplorable. Every wave breaks over the vessel, and not only keeps them continually wet, but comes with such force, that they are dashed against the banks with surprizing violence: Sometimes their limbs are broke, and sometimes their brains are dashed out. It is impossible (they say) to keep such a number of desperate people under any regular command, without exercising such severities as must shock humanity. It is almost equally impossible to maintain any tolerable degree of cleanliness, where such a number of wretches are crowded together without conveniences, or even the necessaries of life. They are ordered twice a week to strip, clean, and bathe themselves in the sea: But, notwithstanding all the precautions of discipline, they swarm with vermin, and the vessel smells like an hospital, or crowded goal. They seem, nevertheless, quite insensible of their misery; like so many convicts in Newgate, they laugh and sing, and swear, and get drunk whenever they can. When you enter by the stern, you are welcomed by a band of music selected from the slaves; and these expect a gratification. If you walk forwards, you must take care of your pockets. You will be accosted by one or other of the slaves, with a brush and blacking ball for cleaning your shoes; and if you undergo this operation, it is ten to one but your pocket is picked. If you decline his service, and keep aloof, you will find it almost impossible to avoid a colony of vermin, which these fellows have a very dextrous method of conveying to strangers. Some of the Turkish prisoners, whose ransom or exchange is expected, are allowed to go ashore, under proper inspection; and those *forcats*, who have served the best part of the time for which they were condemned, are employed in public works, under a guard of soldiers. At the harbour of Nice, they are hired by ship-masters to bring ballast, and have a small proportion of what they earn, for their own use: the rest belongs to the King. They are distinguished by an iron shackle about one of their legs. The road from Nice to Ville Franche is scarce passable on horseback: A circumstance the more extraordinary, as those slaves, in the space of two or three months, might even make it fit for a carriage, and the King would not be one farthing out of pocket, for they are quite idle the greatest part of the year.

The gallies go to sea only in the summer. In tempestuous weather, they could not live out of port. Indeed, they are good for nothing but in smooth weather, during a calm; when, by dint of rowing, they make good way. The King of Sardinia is sensible of their inutility, that he intends to let his gallies rot; and, in lieu of them, has purchased two large frigates in England, one of fifty, and another of thirty guns, which are now in the harbour of Ville Franche. He has also procured an English officer, one Mr. A——, who is second in command on board of one of them, and has the title of Captain Gouverneur, that is, instructor to the first Captain, the Marquis de M——i, who knows as little of seamanship, as I do of Arabic.

New Advertisements.

GEORGE ANCRUM,

HAVING succeeded Messrs. *Ancrum, Lance & Loocock* in their store, and purchased of them their

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of well assorted useful articles; begs leave to inform his friends, That he will dispose of the same at a moderate rate; and hopes the customers of that house, will favour him with their commands, which shall be complied with, in like good manner as formerly.

ALL persons indebted to JOHN HUGER, are desired to pay off their accompts immediately, and those who have demands on him, to call for payment on

Isaac Huger, or
Griffith & Cape.

GUERIN & WILLIAMSON,

Have imported, in the Sally, Captain Andrew, and the Live-Oak, Captain Lundberry from BRISTOL.

WHITE, blue and green plains, striped duffils, white scarlet and striped flannel, Cheshire cheese, steel corn-mills, New England falling axes, nails of all sizes, iron wire rice and flour sieves, crown glass, milk pans, white stone plates and dishes, white lead ground in oil, steel socket spade, without handles; Together with such goods, as are usually imported from Europe, they will sell reasonable, at their store on the Bay.

STOLEN or STRAYED,

FROM *Edmondsbury (Ashepoo)* on the night of the 11th of *September* last. A large BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands high, branded on the off shoulder and buttock I S, and on the mounting buttock or shoulder like R; has a bald face, one white foot, trotts very well, is made altogether for a draft.—Whoever delivers said horse to me, shall have *Ten Pounds* reward.

PETER LEGER.

N. B. Said Horse is expected to be carried to *Georgia* to be sold.

JULY 5th, 1766, Ran away from the subscriber, on *Horse-Savannah*. Two Negroes, father and son, both named *Bristol*; the father aged about 46, and the son 13 years: They were bought at vendue from the estate of Mr. *John Raven*; carried off with them a large bundle of cloaths, and were seen going towards *John's-Island*, where they are well known, and supposed to be harboured by their relations, having lived on Mr. *Raven's* plantation there. The father is a good fisherman. A reward of £. 10 will be paid to any person, who will apprehend and deliver them to the warden of the work house, in *Charles-Town*, or to Mr. *John Cooper*, at *Rantowle's*-Bridge.

JOHN HALY.

RUN AWAY from my plantation, in *St. Stephen's* parish, in *August* last. Three New Negro Fellows, named PRIMUS, CÆSAR, and BOSON; had on when they went away, negro cloth jackets and breeches, took their blankets and axes with them, can speak little English.—Primus is a pretty tall fellow, and has a large scar on one of his shoulders.—Cæsar is a stout well-made fellow, a little yellowish, but not so tall as Primus.—Boson is a short black fellow, with a very full beard.——Whoever delivers the said Negroes, or either of them, to me at my plantation at Santee, or St. John's, or in Charles-Town, to Mr. Thomas Lind, shall receive Five Pounds currency reward. ELIAS BALL.

STOLEN out of Col. Moses Thomson's stable, in Amelia township, in the night of the 6th instant, a bay horse, four years old, branded on the mounting shoulder CM in one, and on the buttock, on the same side IM in one, and on the off shoulder ⅋ with a flower de luce across, has a roach mane, is about thirteen hands & an half high. The said horse was taken on execution by the subscriber, and is supposed to be taken away by the person from whom he was seized, or by his procurement. Any person that will deliver the said horse to the subscriber in the said township, or give such intelligence so that he may be got, shall receive ten pounds reward; and any person that will discover the felon or felons, on conviction, shall have a reward of twenty pounds current money.

SAMUEL LIVISTON, *Constable.*

SHEED & WHITE,

Have just imported in the Philadelphia Packet, Capt. Harrison, from Philadelphia,

RUM, Molasses, Flour, Bar Iron, English Porter in Casks; which they will sell reasonable, for cash, at their store in Church-street.

N. B. A few Casks of New-York Beer, which has stood the summer, and is found and good, to be sold as above.

CHARLES-STEVENS STOCKER,

Gives this public Notice,

THAT the Co-partnership of *STOCKER & JACKSON* is dissolved, and that all debts due to the said partnership, and to *WISE & JACKSON*, are to be settled with, and paid to the subscriber only; no other person having authority to give a legal discharge for the same.

September 13th, 1766. C. S. STOCKER.

CHOICE JAMAICA RUM, best MUSCOVADO SUGAR, and COFFEE, to be sold cheap, by

[3 M.] WILLIAM GIBBES.

PHILIP TIDYMAN,

JEWELLER & GOLDSMITH,

Hath just imported in the Two Friends, *Capt.* Hall, *a general assortment of plate and jewellery, viz.*

QUART, three pint, and half gallon tankards; pint, quart, and half gallon cups with covers; pint and drought muggs; large new-fashioned candlesticks; bread baskets, sugar baskets and basons, large and small waiters, both plain, pierced and chased; coffee potts plain and chased, silver stands with castors and crewets, wood stands with ditto, sauce boats, milk potts, turtle ladles, soup, table, and tea spoons, salts, punch ladles and strainers; buckles, corals, testongs and all kinds of small work. Quadrille boxes and pooles, with sets of M. P. fish and counters, pocket spying glasses, fencing foyls, and blades, &c.

Variety of diamond, garnet and paste work, curious wrought snuff boxes of all kinds, gold chains and equipages, gold thimbles, trinkets, beads, bracelets, lockets, smelling bottles and tooth pick cases, all kinds of real stones for manufacturing here, and every other article relative to the business, which may be had on the lowest terms at his shop in Broad-Street, where motto rings and all kinds of jewellery are made in the neatest manner.

N. B. He gives the highest price for old gold and silver, jewels, &c.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

PUBLIC TREASURY, *Charles Town, Sept.* 19, 1766.

THE following Collectors of the GENERAL-TAX are desired, by the PUBLIC-TREASURER, to take *particular* notice of the under-mentioned paragraphs of the last TAX-ACT, passed by the General Assembly of this province, and to collect the whole, finally settle and pay him the balance by the first day of *December* next, at furthest.

In 1761.
Moses Darquier
Anthony Mart. White
William Vanderhorst
John De Lesseline
Joseph Porcher
Benjamin Thomson
Charles Woodmason

In 1762.
Thomas Elliott
William Dargan
Silas Miles
Joseph Screven
John Brockington
George Tew
James Donnom
Matthew Whitter
James Marion
William O'Brian
William Macteer
Benjamin Garden
Thomas Crawford
Francis Young
Stephen Drayton
Jonathan Cochran
Shem Butler
Robert Adam
Jonah Collins.

In 1763.
Abraham Carradine
John Linder
David Webb
Robert Miller
Joseph Curry
Joseph Screven
Gideon Dupont
John Shembrough
Thomas Baxter
Joseph Staryarne
Isaac Rambert
Andrew Hindrice
Robert Lewis
John Garvey
Robert Harriott
Richard Kirkland
John Cluney
Joseph Brown
Edward Wilkinson
William Fripp
Abraham Anderson
Abraham Bukholts
Maurice Williams
Benjamin Singelton
Peter Leger.

In 1765.
Boone and Wigfall
William Turner
Benjamin Seabrook
William Harvey
Anthony Matthews
William Thomson
Josiah Perry
William Hughes
John Jacob Waldburgh
Daniel Ravenell, jun.
Whitmarsh Fuller
John Channing
Peter Broughton
Edward Jerman
Thomas Hartley
Charles Odingsell
John Smith
Elias Foissine
Ely Kershaw
Samuel Clegg
Morton Wilkinson
Andrew Maybank
Henry Smith
Thomas Rutledge
James Sinkler
Joseph Palmer
John Cantey
James Norvell
Charles Fauchereaud
William Hazzard
David Toomer
Zachariah Isbell
David McKee
Andrew Allison
William Fludd
William Bellinger.

AND be it also enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the Public-Treasurer, Inquirers, Marshal, Constable, and every other Magistrate and Officer, or any or either of them, who shall neglect or refuse to do and perform the several matters hereby required of them respectively to be done *within the time prescribed by this act*, shall, for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit the sum of *Fifty Pounds* Proclamation money: And the several Assessors and Collectors, or any or either of them, who shall refuse to do and perform the several matters hereby required of them respectively, to be done *within the time prescribed by this act*, shall, for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit the sum of *Three Hundred Pounds*, Proclamation money, to his Majesty, for the support of this government; to be sued for, and recovered by the Public-Treasurer, in any Court of Record in this province.

AND be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That in case any Assessor or Collector of the present, *or any former Taxes*, shall refuse or neglect to give in, upon oath, to the Public Treasurer, a just and true account of all monies received by him or them, or due to His Majesty, on account of the Tax herein imposed, or on account of any former Tax, within their several respective districts, by *the time herein before limited*, That then, (it shall be lawful for) the Public-Treasurer, and he is hereby enjoin'd, by warrant under his hand and seal, to commit such Assessor or Collector to the common Goal in Charles-Town, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, until he or they shall have rendered, upon oath, to the Public-Treasurer, a full and satisfactory account of, and shall have paid all such sums, so as aforesaid by him or them collected, and have been given unto the Public-Treasurer, an account of all monies due to His Majesty, by virtue of this, *or any former TAX-ACT*, and the reasonable charges for such commitment.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Sadler,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that the co partnership of NIGHTINGALE and EDWARDS being expired, (Mr. Nightingale having declined in his favour) the business in all its branches is carried on in the same shop as usual, by the said WILLIAM EDWARDS; who returns his sincere thanks for all past favours, and hopes a continuance thereof, as he shall always make it his endeavour to merit the same.

N. B. Italian chair collars, and all sorts of coach and chair harness executed in the best manner. Exceeding good leather caps at twenty five shillings each. —25

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, BY

SIMON & JOHN BERWICK,

A LARGE quantity of exceeding good and fresh made NEGRO SHOES. Gentlemen may be supplied, by applying to JOHN BERWICK at Stono, or to SIMON BERWICK, at his tan yard in Charles-Town, the upper end of Tradd-street, where shoemakers and others may be supplied with leather of all kinds.——They have also a great number of strong black shoes for house negroes or others, with mens, boys and girls neat shoes and pumps, &c. t. f.

SARAH HATFIELD,

Begs leave to inform her customers,

THAT she has removed from Broad-street, into the house in Church-street, lately occupied by Mr. Patrick Waldron, opposite Mr. George Parker's store: Where she continues to carry on the MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its branches. And having imported in the last ship from London, a compleat ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY GOODS, hopes, that she shall be able to serve all who may please to favour her with their custom, to their entire satisfaction.

Drifted from my Scooner, occasion'd by the ring-bolt's coming out.

A CANOW, 35 feet long, and 7 broad, painted red inside and out, and branded under the forecastle R B. Whoever will deliver her to me in Charles-Town, shall have TEN POUNDS reward. EDWARD MARTIN.

REEVES & COCHRAN.

Have just imported, in the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, from LONDON:

A general assortment of European and East-India GOODS:

Amongst which are the following, viz.

VERY neat mahogany tea-tables and tea boards, furniture tables with essence bottles, ladies and gentlemen's dressing-stands, desks, ditto with book-cases and neat glass doors, card tables and racks, mahogany bed-steads, marble slabs with neat mahogany frames, eight-day clocks in mahogany cases, silver and Pinchbeck watches, a very neat Charriot compleat, an Italian chaise, and 3 neat riding chairs, glass pyramids and India shades, very fine gilt leather screens, exceeding good porter in hogsheads and bottles, and a few puncheons of choice British brandy: Which, with a great variety of other articles, suitable for the present and approaching season, they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, at their store on the Bay, next door to Messrs. *Brailsford & Chapman's.*

ARTHUR DOWNES,

Hath imported in the ship London, *Capt.* James Strachan, *and the snow* Richmond, *Capt.* James Hamilton, *from* London, *among other goods, the following, viz.*

A GREAT variety of gold and silver, dogskin, tortoise shell, and metal watches. Some very neat eight day clocks, made by one of the best workmen in London, upon the best construction, and in the newest fashion; and as they are come out upon the lowest terms, he is fully convinced, that ladies and gentlemen who please to favour him with their commands, will meet with entire satisfaction. Also silver table and tea spoons, pepper castors, salt cellars, punch and soup ladles, gold and silver thimbles, and sleeve buttons, breast buckles, plain gold rings, cork screws, trinkets of various sorts, a great variety of stone sleeve buttons set in gold and silver, stone and silver shoe and knee buckles, mens and womens watch keys, chains and seals, &c. &c. which he will sell on the most reasonable terms at his shop, on the *Bay*, near the watch-house.

N. B. He cleans and mends all sorts of watches and clocks with the greatest expedition.

OUR Co-partnership near expiring, and there being a necessity for a speedy settlement of our affairs, we desire all persons, whose accompts before last *January* remain open, to make payment; but as it may not suit every person at this season of the year, we expect they will, at least, settle their accompts, which every reasonable person will do, to prevent further trouble.

ANCRUM, LANCE & LOOCOCK.

GEORGE PARKER,

HATH IMPORTED,

In the last vessels from LONDON, *and in the ship* Brislington, *Captain* May, *from* BRISTOL:

A fresh assortment of GOODS;

Among which are,

STRIPED DUFFILS, white, blue and coloured PLAINS, of an extraordinary width and quality, either by the bale or piece; with a general assortment of *European* and *East India* goods, consisting of almost every article proper for the ensuing season; which he will dispose of, considerably under the usual advance, at his store in Church-street, the corner of Elliott-street.

N. B. He has a great variety of handsome pictures, with the glass over the gold, amongst which are several of their Majesties, plain and in colours, which he will sell exactly at *nine* for *one*, ready money; also plain and embossed paper hangings, an assortment of crewels, together with coffee, teas, loaf sugar, Barbados and Muscovado ditto in barrels and kegs, rum, wine, fine and coarse salt, bar iron, butter in kegs, grapnals, quern and grind stones, paints of all colours, London crown glass, train and linseed oil, best French verdigrease, &c. &c. all which he will sell very cheap. [c.t.f.]

ALL persons indebted to ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, & COMPANY, are desired to discharge their respective debts immediately, there being an absolute necessity for settling the affairs of that Co-partnership forthwith.

Printing Work is done with Accuracy and Dispatch.

Morbus Anglicanus Sanatur: Or a rational cure of an INVETERATE SCURVY. *In a letter from a country clergyman to his son in London.* Octavo pp. 31. Price 6 d.

THE author, after mentioning the lowness of spirits to which he was many years subject, from a scorbutic habit of body, expresses his joy, that after several unsuccessful attempts for a cure he has accidentally hit upon a remedy from which he has received speedy and most amazing advantages; and makes it public, he says, for the benefit of multitudes who labour under the same complaint.

"For near forty years (says the letter writer) I have been a sufferer from this distemper. Sometimes it made its appearance in one part, sometimes in another of the animal machine. In order to conquer, or at least keep under this troublesome adversary, I dabbled in sea-water, and tar-water; of both which I have drank many gallons. I took afterwards White Drops, and several pretended antiscorbutics; and made use of other, as I thought, rational means: but alas; with little or no success. At intervals, I was afflicted with an extreme depression of spirits, of course war very unhappy; and the more so, as I despaired of ever getting the better of my disorder: and reason enough I had to despair, when at the age of sixty six, I perceived it grew worse and worse, and threatened to end in a confirmed leprosy.

Under this apprehension, it came into my mind to try what the two simple drugs of cream of tartar and the common flour of brimstone would do for me; and having some by me, I weighed an equal quantity of them, and made them into an electuary with treacle. Of this I took three times a week, as much as a small walnut, about an hour before I arose in the morning. In about three weeks I found the most salutary effects: the rank eruptions I had in some parts of my body, disappeared; a humour which greatly afflicted the parts round my eyes, and even threatened me with blindness, abated; and in a fortnight more was carried off entirely; and to my comfort (and to yours I am also assured) I was freed from that lowness of spirits, and dejection of mind, of which I had at times, for many years, been the unhappy victim.

When I perceived these good consequences arising from the remedy, I took the medicine less frequently; twice for some time, and afterwards only once a week, or as I found occasion. Though this was my method, let it be observed, that I would not confine every person to the same; but would leave that to their own discretion, and let that and their own constitutions be their directors in taking so harmless and safe a prescription; there is no necessity of being very precise, and where that is apparently the case, it will not be difficult to adjust the times of applying it, and the quantity. It may be necessary to hint, that it may be taken with safety in all seasons, and requires no confinement.

This gentleman says, he is aware of the ridicule of the medical gentlemen; but advises that the remedy be not laughed at or despised 'til its powers and effects are known and experienced. He likewise adds, that the above medicine removed a most dangerous erysipelas in his head; and has greatly relieved him in the gravel, which he has been subject to from his infancy.

New Advertisements.

BEAUFORT, PORT ROYAL, *Oct.* 1, 1766.

THOMAS RUTLEDGE,

Has imported, in the ship Live-Oak Andrew Lundberry, Master, from BRISTOL:

WHITE, blue and green plains, striped duffils, bed blankets, broad cloths and serges, 3-4th, 7-8th and yard wide Irish linens, 3-4th and 7-8th linen and cotton checks, broad hoes and axes, nails of all sorts, best bottled beer, linseed oil in jugs, white lead ground in oil, Spanish brown and yellow oaker, &c. &c. with most other articles, usually imported from thence, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, at his store on the Bay, near the Vendue-House. [6 w.]

ANDREW D'ELLIENT AND ALEXANDER ALEXANDER,

INTEND to open an EVENING-SCHOOL, on Monday the 29th of this instant *(September)* where young Gentlemen may depend upon being carefully instructed in any of the branches they profess to teach.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at Mr JOHN EDWARDS, and Mr. EDWARD JONES's stores, in *Charles-Town.*

A SERMON UPON The Repeal of the *STAMP-ACT*, PREACH'D

At SAVANNAH in GEORGIA, on the 25th of *June*, 1766.

By J. J. ZUBLY, *V. D. M.*

CUNNINGHAM & SANDS. HAVE TO SELL,

LONDON, NEW-YORK, and other MADEIRA WINES, by the pipe, hogshead, quarter-cask, or dozen.

VIDONIA WINE by the like quantity.

PORT WINE, CLARET, LISBON, BURGUNDY, MOUNTAIN, ARRACK, } By the dozen.

FRONTENACK and MALMSEY, in pint or quart bottles, by the dozen.

Old JAMAICA RUM, by the hogshead, quarter-cask, or smaller quantity, not less than three gallons.

Old WEST-INDIA ditto by the like quantity.

Old FRENCH BRANDY by the three gallons.

All which are warranted to be excellent in quality, as the greatest care is taken in the choice, as well as the management of them; and are to be had by applying to them at their compting-house, fronting the Bay, on Mr. Burn's new wharf, or at their store in Union-Street.

N. B. *All orders from the country will be punctually complied with.*

WHITE and coloured plains, and striped duffils, of an exceeding good quality, to be sold cheap by

6w VILLEPONTOUX & WARING.

ROBERT KNOX,

TAKES this Opportunity to acquaint the PUBLIC.

THAT he has removed from the Bay, to his house in Bedon's Alley, next door to Mr. Legaré's, where he carries on the FACTORAGE BUSINESS as formerly.——He likewise takes in Lodgers and Boarders. All those who favour him with their company, he is hopeful, will find themselves agreeably accomodated.

JONATHAN SARRAZIN,

Jeweller and Goldsmith, hath just imported in the last vessels from London, and to be sold at his shop, the sign of the silver TEA-KETTLE *and* LAMP, *the corner of Broad and Church streets.*

A LARGE assortment of plate and jewellery of the newest fashion, and most elegantly finished, as viz.—Chased and plain cups with covers, coffee-pots, tea-kettles, punch bowls, sugar dishes, tea and milk pots, waiters, punch ladles and strainers, saltcellars with glasses, spare salt and mustard glasses, pepper boxes, swords and cutteaus, German sword blades and spare scabbards, silver and pinchbeck shoe, knee and stock buckles, plain and gilded, paste shoe buckles from £. 8 to £. 60 the pair, knee and stock ditto, a large assortment of necklaces, earings and egrets, both real and mock garnets from £. 4 to £. 200 per sett, very elegantly finished, and of the newest fashion patterns, diamond, opal, paste, aquamarine and Turky stone ear and finger rings of all prizes, stone sleeve buttons set in gold and silver, plain gold and embossed ditto, stone breast buckles set in gold and silver, stone slay hooks, plain gold and silver ditto, scant and knob wiers, mens and womens gold and silver watches, watch chains and seals, a great variety of gold and metal trinkets for ladies watches, childrens whistles and bells, plain and gilded snuff and patch boxes, tweezer cases, and lancet cases, Morocco pocket books with gold, silver and steel locks and instruments, silver handle knives and forks in mahogany and fishskin cases from £. 20 to £. 120 a sett, silver and steel framed spectacles, burning and opera glasses, &c. All which, with many other articles, too tedious for an advertisement, were bought from the original manufacturers with ready money, consequently can be sold cheaper than any yet sold in the province.—As he proposes to keep up a constant supply, and to enable him the better to do it, he will be much obliged to those gentlemen, whose accompts have been some time standing, to discharge them.—Merchants and others, who deal constantly with him, may be supplied for their country customers considerably under the common advance. All kinds of jewellery and motto rings done at his shop as usual, and the most money given for old plate and jewels.

CHARLES-TOWN, *October* 13, 1766.

LAST Thursday Morning, the LADY of the Right Hon. Lord CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGU, Governor, &c. of this Province, was safely delivered of a Son; upon which Occasion, the public Testimonies of Respect shewn, were, the Ringing of St. *Michael's* Bells, and a general Display of Colours from all the Vessels in the Harbour, &c.

STAGE-WAGGONS, for the frequent, safe and expeditious Conveyance of Passengers and Goods to the inland Parts of the Country have long been wanted; and the Public has now an Opportunity of promoting the Establishment of them, by giving proper Encouragement to the first Attempt of the kind in this Province, Mr. *Robert Hankerson*, at the Sign of the *Bear*, having, at a considerable Expence, provided a proper Machine, Horses, &c. to go between this and MONCK's-CORNER in *St. John's* Parish twice a Week, viz. to set out from *Charles-Town* every MONDAY and THURSDAY Morning, at 6 o'Clock, and every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at the same Hour, from *Monck's Corner*, at the easy Rate of *One Shilling* per Mile for every Passenger, and the same for every *Hundred Pounds* Weight of Goods.

"Saturday the 4th Instant died at *Stono*, greatly "regretted by all who had the Pleasure of her Ac- "quaintance, Mrs. ANNE TONGE, the Wife of the "Reverend Mr. *John Tonge*, Rector of *St. Paul's* "Parish."

Wednesday last died, aged 77 Years, Mrs. MARY HEISKETT, Widow, who had lived in this Town about 55 Years.

Thursday Evening, Mr. SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. was married to Mrs. CATHARINE CORDES, a Daughter of the late *John Cordes*, Esq.

On Saturday put in here, a sloop from the *Bahama Bank*, loaded with TURTLE, having been blown off from the Port of *New Providence*, where the Vessel is owned and was bound.

Yesterday died Mrs. MARY FROST, aged 79 Years, who came into this Province from *New England* in the Year 1714.

This Morning died, said to be aged 67 Years, the Honourable HECTOR BELLINGER DE BEAUFAIN, Esq; Fellow of the Royal Society, formerly a Member of His Majesty's Council, and 24 Years Collector of His Majesty's Customs in this Province—*The least we can say of him is, that he has not left* A SUPERIOR CHARACTER in the Universe, nor many equal.

"*Long Cane, Sept.* 24, 1766.

"Of a Miscarriage of Twins, on the 10th In- "stant, died here, in the 24th Year of her age, "one of the most pious and accomplished young "Women in these Parts, in the Person of Mrs. "CALHOUN, the Wife of *Patrick Calhoun*, Esq; and "Daughter of the Rev. Mr. *Alexander Craighead*."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Oct.	Arrived		*From*
7th.	Sloop Sally, Seth Harvey,		Bermuda
8th.	Scooner Old-Plantation, Laben Pettit,	}	Virginia
11th.	Sloop Polly & Nancy, Kersey Stirrup,	}	Bahama-Bank
13th.	Ship Carolina Packet, Wm. White,		London
Oct.	Sailed		*For*
7th.	Scooner Sufannah, Amos Tryon,		Dominica
8th.	Brigt. Phila. Pac. J. Harrison,		Philadelphia
	Scooner Polly, J. Mondon,		North-Carolina
9th.	Sloop Charles-Town, J. Lescraft,		Georgia
	Sloop St. Andrew, Wm. Adams,		Providence
12th.	Sloop Fancy, Matthias Hollyhead,		Georgia
	Remain unbound or cleared		*For*
	His Maj'sty's Ship Esparte, Capt. Foley,	}	Providence
	Snow Britannia, Dan. Campbell,		Grenada
	Brigt. Jenny, David Berry,		St. Eustatius
	Scooner Dolphin, Jo. Peabody,		Rhode-Island
	Sloop Polly, Robert Riddell,		Jamaica
	Sloop Benjamin, Henry Dickinson,		St. Kitts
	Sloop Hope, Charles Henry,		Philadelphia
	Near loaded, or may sail within a week		*For*
	Ship Africa, James Hunter,		Barbadoes
	Brigt. Smyth, John Moncrieff,		Jamaica
	Scooner Mary, John Doran,		St. Augustine
	Sloop Patience, Milner Tucker,		Providence

Advertisements.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brigt. PHILADELPHIA-PACKET, *Capt.* JOHN HARRISON, *from* Philadelphia, *and to be sold,*

By BENFIELD *and* JONES,

SHIP and Water Bread, superfine Flour in barrels, half barrels and kegs, Bar Iron, &c &c. They have also two chests of exceeding fine Hyson Tea, which they will sell at a very low advance, or exchange for coarse goods.

MAZYCK & MOULTRIE,

At their Store, in TRADD-STREET,

ARE selling off their remaining STOCK OF GOODS, at *Eight* and an *Half* for *One*, for cash; and *nine* for *one*, payable next winter; among which are a variety of superfine cloths, silks of all kinds, Irish linnens, India and English chints, cambricks, lawns, complete setts of table and tea china, gold and silver lace, bohea tea at 30 s. per lb. cash, &c. &c.

As their co-partnership expires in a few months, they will be obliged to those whose accompts are due to make payment, or otherwise settle to their satisfaction.

CROFT & DART,

Have just imported, in the Brislington, Capt. Edward May, from BRISTOL:

BEST white and coloured plains, blue and green long ells, three strand seine-twine, iron potts of different sizes, frying pans, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 20 d nails, kegs of white lead, yellow oaker, red lead, linseed oil, boxes of long and short pipes, boxes of crown glass 10 by 8, Bristol beer and cyder: Which, with a general assortment of *European* goods, imported in the last vessels from *London*; and in the *Philadelphia Packet*, Capt. *Harrison*, from *Philadelphia*, bar iron, ship bread, super fine flour in barrels and kegs, water and milk bread in kegs, are to be sold at the lowest prices, at their store in Tradd street.

JOHN NEUFVILLE,

INTENDING to decline the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, will now sell off his STOCK OF GOODS at nine for one, payable the 1st of January next, and at a lower rate to those who take a quantity for cash.——The goods consist of an assortment of such articles, as are usually imported here from *England*.

N. B. A large quantity of best Negro Shoes, and excellent Vidonia Wine, to be sold cheap.

BEST SINGLE REFINED

LOAF SUGAR,

EQUAL to any imported, made and sold, for READY MONEY, at FIVE SHILLINGS a pound by the hundred weight, or FIVE SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE by the single loaf, at the Sugar-House in Tradd-street, opposite to Mr. *Charles Warham's*, by

JOSEPH BALL, *junior.*

THOMAS FELL, Taylor

In ELLIOTT-STREET.

Has just imported, in the last vessels from ENGLAND;

A COMPLEAT assortment of fashionable super-fine BROAD CLOTHS and trimmings, silk and worsted breeches patterns, gold and silver bindings and narrow laces, buttons and garters.—He returns his thanks for the encouragement he has met with, and hopes for a continuance of their favours.

THE work-house Well, known to be as fine a spring as any in Charles-Town, or perhaps in the province, is now in compleat order, being greatly enlarged by a good frame, in which is fixed a pump for the use of the public, who may take water gratis to the first of October; then any of the inhabitants, who chuse to continue, must pay as is usual ten shillings quarterly, to

EGAN & CALVERT.

LAMBERT LANCE,

DESIRES all persons indebted to the estates of *Archibald Thomson*, taylor, deceased, and *Daniel Munro*, planter, deceased, to pay off their accompts with the said estates; and also all persons having any demands against the same, to bring them in properly attested on or before the first day of December, as all accounts after that day due, will be put in the hands of John Troup, Esq; to be sued for without distinction. He likewise desires all persons to whom he is indebted in his own right, to call and receive payment; and those indebted to him, forthwith to pay off their respective debts.

Little Cheraws, Pedee, October 1, 1766.

TO BE SOLD, at public outcry, on Wednesday the 19th instant, at the subscriber's plantation.

ALL the Houshold Furniture, a stock of Cattle, and three Negroes, belonging to the estate of THOMAS GROOM, deceased, by ISAAC NEAVEL, *Administrator.*

THE Co-partnership of *MILES BREWTON*, & *THOMAS LOUGHTON SMITH*, being expired, and the former intending to go for *England* in the SPRING, they are determined finally to settle their affairs by that time,

THEREFORE, notice is hereby given, to all WITHOUT DISTINCTION, whose debts became payable preceding the *first* of *January* last, that unless they are discharged, or otherwise fully satisfied, by the *first* day of *January* next, they will then assuredly be delivered to an attorney, to be recovered according to law. And all those whose contracts became due since *January* last, it is expected will discharge their respective debts by the *first* of *March* next at latest.

THE bonds, notes, and open accompts, due for goods sold by *Robert Miles*, at Bacon-Bridge, and unpaid on the *first* of *January* next, will also without distinction, be then placed in the hands of an attorney to be sued.

N. B. The buildings at Bacon-Bridge, near Dorchester, now occupied by Mr. *Jones*, consisting of a good dwelling-house, front and back stores, and convenient out buildings for a family, with upwards of 70 acres of land, well situated for trade, in a populous part of the country, is to be sold a bargain. Two year's credit will be given the purchaser, paying interest, and giving security, if required. 6 w.

THESE are to desire all persons that have any demands on the estate of Mr. ROBERT-PRINCE HENDERSON, deceased, that they send in their accompts, properly attested, to MARTIN CAMPBELL, in Charles-Town, on or before the 1st day of November next; and all those indebted to said estate, are hereby requested, to pay the same by the 15th instant, in order that a final settlement may be made of said estate by the 20th of December next.—The creditors who omit making their demands known by the aforesaid day, will be excluded of any dividend; and those who do not pay as above, may expect to be sued immediately thereafter, without further notice.

FRANCIS MACARTAN, *Executor.*

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Christ-Church parish, containing *eight hundred and thirty seven* acres, formerly belonging to *John Daniel*; it is exceeding good land, and well timbered, has several thousand cords of oak & hickory firewood on it; not more than six miles from Charles Town, and is very convenient to several good landings:—The market might be attended to great advantage; and a handy boat, with proper management, may, with ease, make a trip every day to town with wood:—There is very good clay for brick making on it, and a brick-yard already settled, with a reservoir of water for swimming the cattle that tread the clay; a great quantity of wood for burning bricks and lime very near the brick field; also a small dwelling-house, kitchen, and other out-houses, a good barn and corn-house, and every convenient building needful on a plantation. Whoever wants to become purchaser may apply for particulars, to

October 2, 1766. JOHN ROSE.

CARNE *and* WILSON,

Have imported, in the ship Two Friends *Capt.* Ball,

A LARGE and compleat assortment of Drugs, Chymical and Galenical Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, &c. which will be sold reasonable.

WILSON, CORAM, & Co.

Have imported, in the Charlotte, *Capt.* Reeves, *from* LONDON, *the* Brislington, *Capt.* May, *and the* Live Oak, *Capt.* Lundberry, *from* BRISTOL:

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS; which, with a quantity of very good WHITE, BLUE, GREEN and DRAB NEGRO CLOTH, they will sell, at their store the corner of Broad-street, late DAVIES & WAYNE's, much under the common advance.—They have likewise a large assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY and CORDAGE.

NOTICE is hereby given, to those persons that have obtained Certificates of the Justices (last *Easter Monday* and the first Monday in *August*) for Licences for retailing Spirituous Liquors, to do the same by the first day of next General Sessions, or a list of their names will be given in to the Attorney General, in order to be prosecuted. *Treasurer's-Office, 7th October, 1766.*

Colleton County, Sept. 29. 1766.

BROUGHT before me to be advertised, by Mr. *Joseph Hull*, one bay riding gelding, about 13 hands high, 7 years old, with one eye blind, branded on the mounting shoulder (as well as I can make them out) thus B H with a flower-de luce on top, on the same buttock as in one, and on the off shoulder with T.——Likewise one two year old horse, with a blazed face and glass eyes, neither docked or branded. The owners thereof must apply within six months from this date, and prove their property, before

JOSEPH GLOVER, *J. P.*

Colleton County, Sept. 29. 1766.

IN the possession of Mr. *Benjamin Singelton*, junior, and brought before me to be advertised, a small black riding gelding, about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder M, on the same buttock with WT in one, and on the the off shoulder but not plain. The owner thereof must apply within six months from this date, and prove their property, before

JOSEPH GLOVER, *J. P.*

SUPER-fine Flour, Ship Bisket, Bar and Flat Iron, and some *Windsor* Chairs, lately imported, from *Philadelphia*; a few Puncheons of *Jamaica* Rum; about Fifty Tons of Logwood, and barrelled Beef and Pork, to be sold reasonably, by THOMAS SHIRLEY.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE following is an extract from an act of Parliament, which I beg to lay before the public, paſſed in the 5th year of His preſent Majeſty's reign, (reciting a former act) *for more effectually ſecuring and encouraging the Trade of His Majeſty's American dominions*, as follows:

AND whereas the maſters of ſeveral ſhips or veſſels ſailing from the Britiſh American colonies or plantations, have clearred out from thence in ballaſt, without taking any goods on board there, purpoſely to evade giving bond, as directed by the before recited act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, with condition, that in caſe any Molaſſes or Syrups, being the produce of any of the plantations not under the dominion of His Majeſty, his heirs, or ſucceſſors, ſhall be laden on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, the ſame ſhall (the danger of the ſeas and enemies excepted) be brought, without fraud or wilful diminution, by the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, to ſome of His Majeſty's colonies or plantations in America, or to ſome port in Great-Britain, and the ſaid act may, by ſuch practices, be rendered ineffectual to anſwer the purpoſes thereby intended: for remedy whereof, *be it further enacted*, by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the 10th day of *October, One thouſand ſeven hundred* and *ſixty five*, the ſaid bond, with the condition in the ſaid recited act mentioned, ſhall be given for every ſhip or veſſel that ſhall ſet ſail from any Britiſh colony or plantation in America, whether any goods ſhall be there laden on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or not: And if any ſhip or veſſel, not having taken any goods on board as aforeſaid, ſhall ſet ſail, or proceed from any Britiſh colony or plantation in America, before ſuch bond ſhall be given, ſuch ſhip or veſſel, with her furniture, ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall, and may be ſeized and proſecuted in the manner directed by the ſaid recited act of parliament; any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

AND whereas in and by the ſaid recited act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, it is, amongſt other things, *enacted*, That a ſufferance and cocquet ſhall be taken from the officers of the Cuſtoms, for all goods, wares, and merchandize, of any kind whatſoever, which ſhall be laden on board any ſhip or veſſel in any Britiſh colony or plantation in America, to be carried from thence to any other colony or plantation, as in the ſaid act is expreſſed: And whereas the requiring ſuch ſufferances & cocquets for goods of the growth or produce of the ſaid colonies, which are not liable to any duty, by any act of parliament made in Great-Britain, nor prohibited to be carried from the ſaid colonies, may lay an unneceſſary reſtraint upon the Trade and Correſpondence of His Majeſty's American ſubjects, when ſuch goods are carried merely for the uſe and ſuſtenance of the ſaid colonies, in boats or ſmall veſſels without decks, which do not go to open ſea: for the eaſe therefore of His Majeſty's American ſubjects in this particular, *be it enacted*, That from and after the 5th day of *July, One thouſand ſeven hundred* and *ſixty-ſeven*, the ſaid recited act ſhall not extend, nor be conſtrued to extend, to require any perſon to take out any ſufferance or cocquet for any goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America, which are not, by any act of parliament made in Great-Britain, liable to any duty, either upon the importation into, or the exportation from the ſaid colonies or plantations, nor are prohibited to be exported from thence, which ſhall be laden in any boat, flat, ſhallop or other veſſel without a deck, not exceeding twenty tons burthen, and ſhall be carried within any river, lake, or other inland waters, within the ſaid colonies or plantations, and ſhall be carried out to ſea further than one league from the ſhore; any thing in the ſaid recited act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

AS this extract is obvious to the meaneſt capacity, I ſhall trouble myſelf very little with any comment upon it; but only obſerve, that thoſe two Revenue Laws are almoſt new, and enacted ſo very lately as in the 4th and 5th years of His preſent Majeſty's reign, and at a time when the late Collector, Mr. BEAUPAIN, was entirely borne down by the weight of old age and infirmity: Therefore a nonuſer of theſe ſufferances, cannot, by any means, be claim'd as a cuſtomary privilege: And I am perſuaded, that no gentleman can ſay, with any degree of propriety, that he claims an uninterrupted and cuſtomary right againſt laws relative to the revenue, to which an obedience ought ever to be paid, as often as the parliament of Great Britain thinks is expedient to make any alteration; and beſides, theſe very acts preſent you with a new clauſe, not hitherto pointed out to you by any other act of parliament, made in any King's reign, the breach of which is, forfeiture of your goods and veſſel, and that generally, to all ſhips and veſſels, without any exception whatſoever, other than to ſufferances taken out by coaſters under twenty tons burthen, and undeck'd. As I am bound, by the duty of my office, while I have the honour to hold it, to pay regard to all acts of Trade, I hope I ſhall be excuſed, in giving this public teſtimony, to all maſters of ſhips and other ſea veſſels, who are hereby deſired to take notice, at their peril, they receive on board any goods, wares or merchandizes whatſoever, until a ſufferance is firſt had and obtained (by the reſpective ſhippers) from the officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtom-Houſe, agreeable to the orders and directions of the acts above-mentioned. And I do hereby require all coaſters, under whatever denomination above twenty tons, that for the ſecurity of their navigation, they do apply to the Cuſtom Houſe immediately, for their reſpective regiſters, agreeable to the acts of Trade; and that they do not depart the port, before ſuch veſſel have enter'd and clear'd according to law; that all rice-coaſters of twenty tons and under, (as they are all-deck'd veſſels) do take out permits for ſix months, and give bonds, as have been uſual heretofore. And, as every honourable ſtep has been taken, to conciliate the differences ariſing upon the diſtinction of the word *coaſter*, that that privilege might only center with, and be enjoyed by the inhabitants of this province, and not by thoſe of another, which, I am informed, is practiſed too frequently under that denomination; but, as any propoſals coming from me, might not be of weight enough to facilitate ſo happy and eligible an event, lo! I turn to the acts of Trade, to which all perſons are bound to pay obedience.

Signed at the CUSTOM-HOUSE, CHARLES TOWN, *this 19th day of* September, 1766.

EDWARDS DAVIS, *Collector.*

TO BE LET,
And to be entered upon immediately,

A Houſe and lot in Anſonburgh, lately poſſeſſed by colonel William Waters. The lot contains upwards of two and a half acres, The houſe is a convenient one, has a kitchen and chaiſe houſe belonging to it. The garden may ſerve either as a flower or kitchen garden, or to tend the market. For further particulars inquire of

FRANCIS GOTTIER.

TO BE SOLD,

At the houſe of STEDMAN & BOOMER, *in Elliott-ſtreet, on Monday* October 13th, 1766.

PART of the perſonal eſtate of ROBERT STEDMAN, deceaſed, conſiſting of four Negroes, and other articles.——All perſons having any demands on *Stedman & Boomer*, or *Robert Stedman* and *John Boomer*, are requeſted to make them known: And thoſe indebted to ſaid *Stedman & Boomer*, or *Robert Stedman*, to make payment by that day, to JOHN BOOMER, Adminiſtrator of *Robert Stedman*, and ſurviving partner of *Stedman & Boomer*.

JOHN BOOMER, returns his thanks, for the favours he and his late partner have received; and, as he carries on the buſineſs as uſual, hopes for a continuance thereof.

TO BE SOLD,
At AUCTION, at the uſual place in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 14th day of October next.

A Plantation or tract of land, belonging to Mr. Benjamin Clifford, containing eight hundred acres, ſituated at Combahee in Colleton county, and according to the plat is bounding on lands laid out to Mr. Samuel Nichols and Mr. William Page.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, *jun. & Co.*

THE ſubſcriber hereby adverties all thoſe who have been an unreaſonable time on his books for SCHOOLING, notwithſtanding they have had repeated accompts ſent them for the ſame, that if they do not diſcharge theſe demands *very ſhortly*, he muſt certainly apply to an attorney at law for redreſs, without any further precaution from their very humble ſervant,

FRANCIS NICHOLSON.

N. B. YOUTH educated at his SCHOOL, in King-ſtreet, where very expeditious improvements are made, and on very eaſy terms.

RAN AWAY from *Arthur Neil*, Eſq; at *Penſacola*, about the 10th laſt month, and ſuppoſed to be making for this province thro' the Indian nations: Three NEGRO MEN, called *Scipio*, *Blackwall*, and *Oſmyn*; *Scipio* is a likely, well-made, ſtrong negro, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſpeaks Engliſh very well, and is fit for the houſe or field; he went off in a blue jacket and breeches, took a Militia muſket and powder-horn with him: He was purchaſed in *Charles-Town* of The Rev. Mr. *Wilton*.—*Blackwall* is not ſo tall or luſty, hath ſmall legs, but is very healthy, knows how to ſhave well, cook, &c. ſpeaks good Engliſh, but very thick, and a little hoarſe, has been in *England*; he went off in a blue furtout coat, with braſs buttons.—*Oſmyn* is a new negro, bought at *Charles-Town* in *November* laſt, is well made, and about 18 years of age, inclin'd to ſquint or looking ſide-ways.——Whoever takes up the ſaid negroes, and delivers them to the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall have 10*l.* reward for each, and every reaſonable charge, paid by GEORGE SMITH.

THE ſubſcribers, attornies of Mr. GEORGE JOHNSTONE, late of this province, having received orders to collect immediately, and remit all the money due to him: They hereby give notice to all indebted to him, that all bonds and notes which remain unpaid the 1ſt of November next, will be put in ſuit without diſtinction, conformable to their inſtructions.

ANDREW MAXE,
JAMES CASSAN.

GODFREY & GADSDEN,

Have juſt imported, in the LIVE-OAK, ANDREW LUNDERRAY, *from* BRISTOL, *and other late veſſels, from* LONDON:

A COMPLEAT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon; which they will ſell very reaſonable, at their ſtores in George-Town, and Charles-Town: Amongſt which are the following articles, viz.——White, blue and green plains, of an exceeding good quality, London, Briſtol, and duffil blankets, nails of all ſorts, iron potts, ſplitting wedges, boxes of pipes, grind ſtones, &c.

N. B. A few pipes of good Madera Wine, to be ſold cheap. [6 w.]

CHARLES-TOWN, OCTOBER 1, 1766.

PURSUANT to the directions of an act of the General aſſembly of this province, for regulating the price and aſſize of BREAD, I have enquired the price of FLOUR, and find it to be at *Five Pounds* per hundred pounds weight, at which price the *Half Crown* loaves are to weigh as follows, viz.

	lb.	oz.
WHITE,	2	0
WHEATEN,	3	0
HOUSHOLD,	4	0

JACOB MOTTE, Public-Treaſurer.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable the COURT of CHANCERY, will be ſold, at public outcry, *(for ready money)* to the higheſt bidders, by the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Tradd-ſtreet, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of *WEDNESDAY* the 19th day of *October* next, if a fair day, if not, the firſt day after: The following tracts of land, late the property of JAMES ST. JOHN, Eſq; deceaſed, *viz.*

ONE tract of 500 acres, in Craven county, granted the 30*th September* 1736, to the ſaid *James St. John*, butting and bounding on the ſouth ſide of Black-River, to the north-eaſt on the ſaid river, to the ſouth-eaſt on land, to the ſouth-weſtward on part of *Joſeph Johnſon's* land, and part on *Iſaac Davies's* land, and to the north-weſtward on *Henry Durant's* land.

ONE other tract containing 100 acres, granted to the ſaid *James St. John*, *Auguſt 7th* 1735, ſituate in Craven county, butting and bounding on all ſides on Black-River.

ONE other tract containing 325 acres, granted the 30*th September* 1736, to *James St. John*, in Craven county, butting and bounding to the north-weſtward on Mr. *McDaniel's* land, to the north-eaſtward on land then vacant, to the ſouth-eaſtward on Mr. *Charles McNairs's* land, and to the ſouth-weſtward on Black-River.

ONE other tract containing 3000 acres, granted to the ſaid *James St. John*, *May*, 1735, ſituate in Colleton county, butting and bounding ſouth-eaſt on *John Woodward's* land, and on all other ſides on land not then laid out.

ONE other tract containing 375 acres, granted the 30*th September* 1736, to the ſaid *James St. John*, ſituate in Colleton county, on the weſt ſide of Ponpon-River, butting and bounding to the eaſt on *William Withbury's* land, to the ſouth on *George Vincent's* land, to the weſt on *Samuel Sleigh's*, and to the north on *John Godfrey's* land.

ONE other tract containing 200 acres, in Colleton county, on the weſt ſide of Ponpon-River, granted on the 30*th September* 1736 to *George Douglaſs*, butting and bounding to the ſouth-weſt on Mrs. *Welch's* land, and on all other ſides on land not then laid out.

ONE other tract containing 390 acres, granted to *John Fripp*, 7*th Auguſt* 1735, in Colleton county, butting and bounding to the ſouth part on Captain *Joſhua Saunders's* land, and part on land not then laid out, and on all other ſides on land then vacant.

ALSO, another tract containing 232 acres, granted on the 30*th September* 1736, to *George Douglaſs*, in Colleton county, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Ponpon River, butting and bounding to the ſouth on *Bryan Kelly's* land, to the eaſt on lines unknown.

ONE other tract containing 883 acres in Craven county, on the ſouth ſide of Black-River, granted to the ſaid *James St. John*, on the 30*th September* 1736, butting and bounding to the ſouth-weſt on land not then laid out, to the ſouth-eaſt on Mr. *Jaurden's* land, to the north-weſt part on Capt. *Heaning's* land, and part on Mr. *Barton's* land.

THE ſaid tracts of land, having ſuch ſhape, form and marks, as are repreſented in the plats annexed to the original grants thereof.

A L S O,

The ſame day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon;

SUNDRY BOOKS, PLATE and HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to the ſaid eſtate, will be ſold, at public outcry, by the ſubſcriber, purſuant to the ſaid decree, for ready money, at the houſe of LAMBERT LANCE, in Friend-ſtreet.

THE titles of the ſaid lands, and a liſt of the ſaid furniture, &c. may be ſeen in my hands.

WILLIAM BURROWS, *Maſter in Chancery.*

A brindled *BULL PUPPY*

WITH a good deal of Pitch and Tar about him, either *ſtolen* or *ſtray'd* out JAMES WILSON'S yard, near Mr. *Robert Raper's*, Saturday *September* 19th. Whoever will deliver him to ſaid *Wilſon*, ſhall be rewarded with 3 Dollars.

THE ſubſcriber intending in a ſhort time, to leave this province, hereby gives this public notice, to all perſons having demands on him, to bring in their accompts and receive payment; and thoſe indebted to him, to make payment immediately. MATTHIAS SCHREIT.

TO BE SOLD, reaſonably,

At a ſtore in LONGITUDE-LANE, *by the hogſhead,*
A Quantity of

R U M,

FROM the Iſland of *Grenada*, ſuperior in quality to what is uſually imported from the other Windward-Iſlands, by

ANTHONY LAMOTTE.

DAWSON & DUDLEY,

Have juſt imported in the Live-Oak, *Capt.* Lundberry, *from* BRISTOL,

A LARGE quantity of exceeding good white, blue, green and brown plains, part of the colour'd of a ſuperior quality, ſome ſuperfine white ſwanſkins and flannels, ſtript ditto and lindſeys, emboſs'd ſerges, duffils, and fineſt bed blankets, Briſtol beer, Taunton ale, cyder, nails of all kinds from a tack to a ſpike; blackſmiths tools, as bellows, anvils, ſledge and hand hammers, bick irons, vices, tongs and files, corn mills, cart boxes, window glaſs, vinegar in jugs the beſt kind, &c.

N. B. Two compleat kitchen jacks to be ſold cheap, and a Turkey carpet at Eight for One.

NEW-YORK.

JAMES RIVINGTON,

ENCOURAGED by many principal gentlemen, has opened a SUBSCRIPTION, for printing a compleat edition of the poetical works of the

Immortal CHARLES CHURCHILL.

The conditions of the ſubſcription are,—That it ſhall be printed on a new letter and writing paper, in two pocket volumes, at two dollars a piece. The names of the ſubſcribers to grace the editor, and no money required until the books are delivered, which will be in January 1767. The names of gentlemen diſpoſed to countenance the undertaking are deſired as early as poſſible.

Subſcriptions are taken in by PETER TIMOTHY.

AGNES LIND,

Has imported in the Portland, *Capt.* Higgins, *from* London, *a neat aſſortment of MILLINERY, and other goods, amongſt a great many articles are the following, viz.*

STriped and plain ſilks, ſilver and gold lace, ſpangle and ſilver gimp ſtomachers and egrets, black feathers, ſuits of gauze, court plaiſter and patches, fans, gloves and muffs, waſh balls and boxes, hungary, lavender and honey water, royal milk water for freckles, chints, perſians, children's toys, brocade, ſilver ſtuff, ſattin, everlaſting and callimanco ſhoes, boys black pumps and ſhoes, Morocco pumps and fine ſhoes, crimſon, blue and black ſattin ſhades and cardinals, hats and bonnets of all ſorts, boys white and black beaver and caſtor hats, head lace and footing, narrow edging, black ſilk, trolly, and blond lace, extraordinary good bohea tea at thirty-two ſhillings and ſix pence per pound, variety of china, with many other articles too tedious to mention.—The millinery buſineſs is carried on as uſual, at her ſhop in Tradd-ſtreet.

MANSELL, CORBETT, & Co.

Have imported in the Portland, *Capt.* Higgins, *from* LONDON,

WHITE, blue, and green plains of an extraordinary width and quality, beſt London duffils, ſingle refin'd loaf ſugar, broad and narrow cloths, Kenton's beſt porter in barrels, neat Italian London-made riding chairs, very cheap and handſome eight day clocks, and a few medals of Mr. PITT,—which, with an aſſortment of goods uſually imported, they will ſell at a very low advance at their ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of land in St. Bartholomew's pariſh, Colleton county, near Godfrey's Savannah, containing four hundred and eighty-three acres, whereof one hundred and fifty acres are good rice land, tupelo ſwamp, the reſt corn and indico land well timber'd, and is near a good landing; it buts and bounds to the eaſtward on land belonging to Mr. Thomas Timmons, to the weſt on Mr. Joſeph Perry's land. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may treat with ROBERT LADSON.

TO BE SOLD,

For Eighteen months credit, on approved ſecurity.

A Tract of LAND, in Chriſt-Church pariſh, ſituate near the head of Quelche's Creek, well timbered for ſhip-builders, and when clear'd, will be exceeding good for corn, indico, &c.——Alſo a tract of 600 acres of freſh-water marſh or tide-land, on Bear-Iſland, lying in the mouth of Ponpon-River, and not far from Will-Town; which, when improved with proper dams, will be inferior to no lands in the province, for rice, corn, indico, &c. and, as it has ſeveral iſlands on it, will render a ſettlement eaſy, pleaſant, and healthy, being free from wet and bogs.——Any perſon inclin'd to purchaſe, may treat with Mr. William Guerin, in Charles-Town, Mr. Richard Bohun Baker, at Aſhley-River, or the ſubſcriber on Horſe-Savanna. 6 w. BARNARD ELLIOTT.

RUTLEDGE & LESESNE,

Have juſt imported in the Sally, *Capt.* Andrew, *from* BRISTOL,

A Parcel of exceeding good white, blue, green and drab coloured plains—neat fowling pieces—iron pots of all ſizes, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails—white lead ground in oil—mens, boys and childrens leather ſhoes—a quantity of well bought Iriſh linens—which, with a neat aſſortment lately imported in Capt. Strachan, from London, will be ſold at a very low advance, at their ſtore in Broad-ſtreet, between Meſſrs. John Paul Grimke and Robert Dillon's.

To be ſold in ſmall tracts,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of land, on the head of Cambahee river, known by the name of the Salt-catcher barony, now the property of Sir William Baker, Bart. Fiſher, and Nicholas Linwood, Eſqrs. of London. The plat of ſaid barony is now in the hands of Mr. Owen Bower, who has directions to lay it out in tracts; it is allowed to be exceeding fine ſwamp, with a ſufficiency of very good high land on each ſide, proper for corn and indigo, on which a commodious ſettlement may be made. Alſo,

A part of the barony in Granville county, known by the name of Jaſper's barony, adjoining the lands of colonel Daniel Heyward, and other ſettlements on the Euhaws: The plat may now be ſeen in the hands of William Maine. Credit will be given for the above lands, the purchaſers paying intereſt and giving ſecurity to

PAUL TRAPIER & FRANCIS STUART,
3M *Attornies for Sir William Baker, &c.*

JOHN KIRKWOOD,

WATCH-MAKER,

INTENDING to depart this province by the middle of October, deſires all perſons indebted to him ſo diſcharge their accompts: And thoſe who have watches and clocks in his hands to take them away before that time.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, at the OLDEST Printing-Office, in *Broad-Street*, next to the General Poſt-Office; where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper are taken in, and all kinds of uſeful Blanks ſold, and all Sorts of Printing-Work is done with Accuracy and Diſpatch.

Printing-Work is done with Accuracy and Diſpatch.